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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to m wish to have rejected articles returned t must to all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Democratic Leadership in the Senate. It is reported in Washington that CHARLES A. CULBERSON, the senior Senator from Texas, has enough pledges from his Democratic associates to insure his choice as minority leader in the Senate when the Sixtieth Congress meets in

If the report is true the presumption is that the pledges were unsolicited and spontaneous, for it is not like Senator CULBERSON to press forward to preferment and responsibility. He inherited the old fashioned notion that it does not become a public servant to exploit himself and actively promote his political fortunes. His father, Representative DAVID B. CULBERSON, was one of the strong and silent men of the House, speaking seldom, but always with weight and authority, and wielding an influence which depended upon merit alone. He was incapable of self-glorification or sordid ambition. CHARLES A. CULBER-SON seems to have inherited not only his attitude toward public office and public duty but his reserve, modesty, strength of character, sound judgment and that remarkable legal ability which raised DAVID B. CULBERSON to the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee and made him the leading authority on constitutional law on the Democratic side.

County Attorney, Attorney-General, Governor and United States Senator. CHARLES A. CULBERSON has earned every step of his promotion by merit and without sacrificing his personal independence, in which respect he resembles his rugged father. He has always shunned the spectacular and sought the background. Serving his second term in the Senate. he has come to the front by the momentum of solid attainments, and the opinion of no man on the Democratic side is more valued. He wears well, and the record can be examined without finding a single instance in which Mr. CULBERSON has forfeited the respect of his colleagues on both sides of the chamber. It has sometimes been said that he takes himself seriously. He does in the sense that he takes his duties seriously. The worst charge that can be brought against him is that he is a partisan, but his partisanship is tempered by

sturdy independence. If Mr. CULBERSON were chosen to lead the minority in the Senate he would enter upon his unwelcome task with unsullied his own powers. The long session of the Sixtieth Congress would be a searching test of his talents and tact. The Democratic party certainly needs a demonstration that it has a leader worth following.

The Future Struggle for the Control of the Pacific.

A good deal of discussion has been caused by a speech made by Mr. DEARIN, the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, at a dinner given on April 19 by the Pilgrims Society of London. It is obvious that of all Britain's selfgoverning colonies Australia and New Zealand are most keenly interested in the question: Which of the great Powers will ultimately become preponderant in the Pacific? It has hitherto been taken for granted that the predicted struggle for the control of the Pacific Ocean as distinguished from the adjacent Continental areas will be confined to Great Britain, Japan and the United States. It was Mr. DEAKIN's intimation that to these rivals for supremacy in that part of the globe must be added Germany which has excited so much attention.

It is a fact that too little notice has

been taken in England of the acquisitions made by Germany, since it became unified, of paval stations and commercial or strategic coigns of vantage in and adjoining the Pacific. An inspection of he map will show that during the last thirty-five years Germany has obtained possession of no fewer than six important positions in that quarter without provoking any opposition on the part of Great Britain, although on at least two occasions one or more of the Australasian colonies have protested earnestly against the proximity of German de-pendencies. For the control of Samoa or Navigators Islands, which she once shared with Great Britain and the United States, Germany now has full sovereignty over one of the larger members of the group; she has occupied the New Hebrides: Great Britain and the Netherlands have conceded to her a part of New Guinea lying opposite the coast of Queensland: she has purchased from Spain the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, and she has gained a foothold on the coast of China by her lease of Kiaochau Bay. From the viewpoint of naval stations, existing or prospective, she is nearly as well equipped as is the United States, though we have Tutuila, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines.

When we consider the long chain of British dependencies from New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, Singapore and Borneo in the south to Hongkong and Wei-hai-wei in China we must recognize that Japan, unless she could rely on the support of one of the three Western Powers here named, might as well renounce the hope of nava! dominance in the Pacific. It is further to be borne in mind that Britain's naval efficiency

in that part of the globe will presently be augmented, for we learn from Premier DEAKIN that the Australian Commonwealth has determined to provide herself with a defensive naval and military system of her own.

It is when we keep in view the recent history and present situation in the Far East that we are especially struck by the importance of the warning that Germany is an imprisoned empire and that her imperative need of expansion constitutes one of the gravest political problems of the time and may lead the twentieth century to tragic destinies. The importance of the rôle conceded to Germany on the Pacific coast of Asia was attested by Britain's agreement to the appointment of Field Marshal von WALDERSEE to the supreme command of all the international troops despatched to the relief of the legations at Pekin This agreement was a tacit recognition of two facts: First, that Germany had been mainly responsible, through her seizure of Kiaochau Bay, for the actual inception of the scramble for China; and secondly, that the murder of Baron von KETTELEE had been an act of folly on China's part which played directly into Germany's hands. During the negotiations which preceded the war between Russia and Japan and throughout that contest the Germans notoriously sympathized with Russia, and their sympathy would undoubtedly have taken the form of active coopera tion but for the conclusion of the first Anglo-Japanese alliance. Since the Peace of Portsmouth and the almost simultaneous formation of the second Anglo-Japanese alliance Germany has ostensibly given up her policy of "Forward" in the Far East, yet there is reason to believe that in spite of a formal contradiction made in the House of Commons she attempted only a few months ago to acquire a lease of Pulo Laut in order to convert the port into a naval station. Such a port as Pulo Laut would tend to consolidate the grawing German trade with the Straits Settlements, Java, Sumatra and Siam. Tsingtao, too, the capital of the leased Kiaochau district, although declared a free port, is now undergoing fortification, and fresh detachments of German garrison artillery have been ordered for service in that colony.

The completion of the newly laid cable from Shanghai to Yap is also noteworthy as constituting the last link in a continuous line of world girdling cable which is not English. The cable henceforth assures to Germany telegraphic union with the Ladrone and Caroline Islands on the north, and on the south connection with the great Sunda Islands and important Dutch Colonial possessions in Farther India. Thus it seems evident that during the eight years and four months which must elapse before the expiration of the present Anglo-Japanese alliance we shall witness a consolidation of German interests in the Far East and strenuous efforts to prepare for the eventual competition for ascendency in the Pacific.

A Southern Republican Voice.

The Hon. THOMAS SETTLE of North Carolina is a Republican by inheritance and conviction, not "for revenue only. He comes of a distinguished family. His ancestors have been prominent for generations in the social and political history of the State. Some years ago he repregress; to-day he is one of the leaders of the Asheville bar. It is this THOMAS SETTLE who has been contributing to the Asheville Gazette-News a series of thoughtful and enlightened commentaries on the Republican party organization at the South. Whether these deliverances were provoked by the recent activities of "Administration" emissaries in his part of the country, or whether the activities in question were inspired by the controversy Mr. SETTLE evidently intends to launch, we are not in a posi tion to say with confidence. Perhaps we have before us nothing more than a coincidence. In that case, we must con-

fess that it is extremely interesting. The most remarkable feature of Mr SETTLE's proposition is to be found in his frank disclosure touching the character, purpose and unvarying methods of the Southern Republican organizations:

"Widespread and intense as is this unrest and issatisfaction of Southern Democrats with their national party, Southern Republicans have very little hope of materially increasing their vote in any Southern State. Why is it that causes which are abundantly sufficient to sever men's party affilia tions in other sections of the country, and which do so operate, have no such effect in the South! Why is it that thousands of Southern men who do not believe in the principles of the national Democratic party, as those principles are speculatively known, and who do believe in the principles of the Republican party, persistently vote the Democratic ticket? These questions are easily answered to the satisfaction of any Southern man of intelligence and independent political views. He will tell you, and truthfully tell you, that he does not join the Republican party in his State for the reason that the Southern Republican household is in

ne condition to receive and entertain guests. "Whence comes it that Southern politics is a so low an ebb? That honest and patriotic men feel constrained to affiliate with a party in whos principles they do not believe, and that they are precluded from joining the Republican party?"

He goes still further along the road of erfect cander, and while admitting that Southern Republicans occupy themselves almost exclusively in strife over the Federal patronage, is careful to add that the national leaders who dominate, drill and actuate the various Southern organizations not only fail to suggest the idea of adding to the party's voting strength, but in fact virtually forbid that idea by ordaining for their guidance a very different standard. Mr. SETTLE puts it

" Pick the winner of the Presidential Derby, give

him the votes of your State, and control for yourself, family and friends the local Federal patronage is, unfortunately, the goal for which too many uthern Republicans strive, and have been taught to strive by some of their national leaders; rather than to win elections at the polls. Under these circumstances it is but natural that the habit should be formed of viewing the proposition of party politics from that standpoint. Why censure Southern factionalism, when this policy is its very prolific breeding place? One other legitimate effect of it in that not only do the national leaders not look or any material increase in the voting strength of the party, but many of the so-called 'organia

with for votes in conventions and allowed to con should be any increase in the voting strength of the party, for the very patent reason that thereby OTERLO'S occupation, with its incidents, would

be endangered." It would be interesting to know exactly what kind of propaganda has been set in motion by the various Washington officials who visited the South recently and afterward submitted the results of their observations to President Rooss-VELT in the White House. Did these qualified spokesmen instruct for a general rehabilitation of the Republican party and enjoin the Southern leaders to organize a campaign for the party candidate along legitimate and decent lines, or was the enterprise addressed exclusively to the procurement of delegations in the interest of the Supreme Purpose? We are disposed to construe Mr. SETTLE'S utterance as a protest against present as well as past strategy on the part of the "Northern leaders." It is more than possible that he recognizes in this year's expeditions sent out from Washington the same inspiration that has actuated similar activities during the last thirty or more years. There seems indeed no basis for a reasonable hope that the morale of the Republican party at the South will be lifted by these latest efforts by so much as a hair's breadth out of the sinister and abhorrent mire in which

it has languished since its birth. But it is not wholly inconceivable that the agitation indicated in Mr. SETTLE's published statements may lead to an alliance, if only a temporary one, of all the intelligent, responsible and patriotic elements of the Southern population, sufficiently potent to save the South, in both the Republican and the Democratic conventions, from the various incendiaries now conspiring to control the machinery of politics throughout the section. The movement would not commend itself to the "leaders" of either party, North or South. We are beginning to believe, however, that serious and really influential men on both sides of the line, though especially on Mr. THOMAS SETTLE's side, have lost interest in those

More Trouble in Central America?

There are signs of a scrap between Mexico and Guatemala. The relations between the two Governments have not been of the David and Jonathan type for some time, yet Guatemala has hitherto given Mexico neither cause for open interference in her affairs nor justifiable ground for hostilities. In Mexico's present course there is no little cause for belief that she is deliberately seeking an excuse for aggression rather than that in the Barillas affair there is full warrant for such a course.

President CABRERA'S situation somewhat peculiar. He has been strong enough to hold his position for nine years in the face of revolutions and threats of revolution. That he has done much for his country is undeniable. It is also beyond denial that he has many enemies and a strong opposition ready and eager at all times to unseat him. His relations with Mexico, his neighbor on the northwest, are far from cordial, and his southeastern neighbors, Salvador and Honduras, are clearly against him. The revolution of last year, under the leadership of BARILLAS, CASTILLO and TOLEDO, developed into the conflict of Guatemala with Honduras and Salvador. Mexico's neutrality during the experience was nominally observed, but it was not overworked. General BARILLAS was at that time in Mexico and the movement of the forces under his command was made from the Mexican boundary, if not actu ally from Mexican territory.

If Mexico has a distinct purpose in her present attitude it is probably the removal of CABRERA by a process not unlike that by which Nicaragua recently removed BONILLA from Honduras, rather than the annexation of Guatemala, although that is among the possibilities It might even be said that the latter proceeding would be far from undesirable Were President DIAZ fifty or sixty years of age instead of seventy-five the chances that Mexico's boundary would move southwest would be greatly increased.

The Victory.

Governor Hughes has been beaten The man he charged with inefficiency and incompetence has been retained in office Who is the victor?

The Republicans mustered ten voter to beat the Governor and the People The Democrats contributed seventeen Neither political party furnished the votes needed to keep OTTO KELSEY in office Neither won a victory.

KELSEY? He holds his job. Perhaps he considers that a victory. He may be as optimistic as he is inefficient, but it is difficult to believe.

RAINES? GRADY? It looks as if they were the victors. They engineered the fight. They marshalled the forces. They defeated Governor Hughes and the People of the State of New York. And to GRADY goes the seventeen twentysevenths part of the glory.

If General KUROKI is not one of the mos impressive exhibits at Jamestown it will be because the American people have for gotten the battle of the Yalu and his brilliant victories subsequently as commander of the right wing of OYAMA'S army in Manchuria. In Kuroki we have as a visitor one of the ablest of living soldiers. Nevertheless his first thought on landing in America was of the Japanese school children in San Francisco, for whom he made a graceful and friendly plea, suggesting a contrast truly sapaness.

We agree with the Chicago Tribune that there is in the 80,000,000 inhabitants of the United States some other man quite as worthy and quite as effi-cient as Mr. ROOSEVELT.—St. Louis Times. It is singular how ideas do march. But the Chicago Tribune did not put it quite so strong as that. It merely refused to admit that there might not be some other man, &c.

Enicker-So they separated for incompatibility? Booker-Yes, he talked baseball and she talked

Seasonable. A mystical triaity, 'tis true, Which, may be, has not occurred to you, in tautological relation, Pish, feminines and fascinationi BLACKMAIL OF THE DEAD.

The pact between England and Russia to ielsy the construction of the Bagdad Railway, so much desired by Germany, will have the effect of prolonging indefinitely one of the strangest conditions of brigan-daga still prevailing in any part of the world. This is the blackmail of the dead conducted by the robber bands of the Tigris

The story of its origin runs back some thirty years to the time when the old chief of a nomad tribe died leaving two sons Djousnir and Mama-Souleyman, to share his following and his sphere of operations. Hovering about the frontier between the Turkish dominions and Persia these two continued in their father's footsteps. He was a plain, common, ordinary brigand, and so were they. In their youthful vigor, however, they made themselves so very obnoxious that the Shah of Persis, who was unable to hunt them down, decided to make terms with them and bribe them to be good.

Djousnir met the Shah's advances in a cending spirit. He accepted a for-Teheran and he kept quiet for a little while. But his restless spirit soon became impatient and he renewed his attacks upon travellers. He levied tribute systematically on all who passed his way, and no further effort was made to suppress him until he descended one day upon a caravan in which was a daughter of the Shah, a sister of Muzzaffer-ed-din, who died a few weeks

The brigand selzed the young woman and carried her off to his stronghold. She was imprisoned in his harem and treated not as princess but as any ordinary captive might be. The high temper of the Kadjar race revolted against this indignity. The Princess could not be tamed, and Djouanir, tiring of her, by way of a crowning insoence sent her back to her father riding on a donkey and almost without attendants. It was a fatal mistake. The cutrage was

oo great to be overlooked. The Shah comnunicated with the Sultan, and orders were sent to the Turkish pashas along the Persian border. By a preconcerted arrange-ment Persians and Turks moved together upon Djouanir. They killed his men and carried off the women and the horses and flocks of his tribe. They besieged him in the castle that the Shah had given to him, tormed the place and took him prisoner.

Then they dug a hole and buried him in it up to the neck. After leaving him a day or two to the contemplation of his position they finally mowed his head off close to the

So much for Djouanir; but when he heard the news, Mama-Souleyman, his brother determined to have revenge. He had in the meantime accepted from the Turkish Governor of Bagdad the office of captain of gendarmerie at Kerkuk, a town in Turkish Kurdistan, within convenient range of the Persian frontier. His official position had no particular effect on his behavior. What was plunder before now became tolls or tribute; that was the only change.

But there was no joy in mere promiscuous robbery after he heard of the fate of Djouanir. Something must be done which would make Persia and the Persians smart. He called in the remnant of his brother's following and various other recruits. He established a powerful band which is still known as the Hamawan, and developing a bright idea he set himself up

as the blackmailer of dead Persians.

About fifty-five miles from Bagdad are the ancient towns of Nedjef or Meshed-Ali and Kerbela or Meshed-Hussein. former contains the court of the third Calinh Ali and the latter that of Hussein. nis son, the patriarchs of the Shiite sect belong. The two towns are abominated by the Turks, but the Persians not only make pilgrimages to them while living. but in many cases strive to be buried in their sacred precincts when dead. To rest in their sacred soil is to go direct to the seventh Mohammedan heaven.

Mama-Souleyman and his bandits up positions on all the routes leading from Persia to these places. As the funeral cortèges came their way-poisoning air, since the Persians have no skill as embalmers-they swooped down upon the mourners and demanded tribute. Mama-Souleyman established early a regular tariff based on the wealth of the deceased for his own benefit, and he still exacts it to-day. It has become so much a matter of course that the Persians regard it as a regular part of the funeral expenses such cases, and start prepared to pay it. But over and above this the members of the band are apt to take care of themselves. Any display of jewelry by those accompanying the corpse is indiscree Too fat a bag of money is apt to be well thinned. Even a handsome pelisse has been known to pass over to one of Mama-Souleyman's he

The profits of this system of blackmail are considerable. In ordinary years, it is said, at least 4,000 bodies of pious Shiites are taken to the sacred cities for interment. In years when any pestilence is rife the number will reach 10,000 or even 12,000. The Persians can do nothing to stop the plunder because it is all done on Turkish territory. The Turkish authorities refuse to take any interest in it because only Persians and Shiites are the victims.

Incidentally, it may be said that the interments at Kerbela and Nedjef are the sources of considerable wealth to the region. The imams in charge of the mosques and cemeteries have been known to exact the equiva lent of \$12,000 from the family of a rich man for a choice position very near one of the sacred tombs, and \$200 is the lowest sum they will accept. The payments are said to be at least equal to \$800,000 in poor years and sometimes to reach three or four times that amount.

Though the construction of the railway from the terminus of one of the pres lines in Asia Minor or Syria to Bagdad would not directly affect the lines of travel of the dead Shiites or the band that intercepts them, yet it is certain that the general conditions admitting of such lawler ness could not long survive the opening up of the region. Bagdad is at present extremely inaccessible. It may be reached by steamer via the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Strait el Arab, and the Tigris. This journey takes almost two months from English ports. The land route takes a week or two less. One journeys by camel from Damasous across the desert of Syria or else one goes by railroad to Angora in Asia Minor, whence the journey is completed on horse or camel under the protection of the Tatare, the Turkish mail carrier, who is a brigand himself, but who has an exalted sense of official responsibility and who enjoys/immunity among the other brigands along his routes. Not only will he defend himself and his charge, but the predatory tribes in general would combine to defend him against any one, even one of their number who might attack him. Despite the wild state of the country, cash in large amounts is carried by him in absolute safety.

Under these conditions the preser amount of travel to Bagdad is relatively structed the ancient commercial importance of the city would doubtless be revived and the influx of tourists would no doubt be considerable. Measurably peaceable conditions, such as exist along the coast line of

Syria, would soon have to be established. The prohibition of a railway from Angora to Bagded is said to be a leading clause in the Anglo-Russian understanding about western Asia, both believing that it would inevitably operate to give Germany such influence in Mesopotamia that she would demand the region for her share of the spoils of the Turk at the first opportunity.

CHARLES A. CULBERSON. The Senior Senator From Texas as Hi

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with the greatest interest the editorial in TEE SUN of April 24 upon Senator Culberson. It was very gratifying to his home people and personal friends who have known him from his early boyhood.

him from his early boyhood.

Those who have known Senator Culberson best and longest understand that TRE SUN uttered not one thought regarding him that was not absolutely justified. No man in public life to-day stands higher with his conjudical standards in the relitation. stituents than he does. He began his politica career as County Attorney of Marion, and by his unfinching integrity and strict ebedience to his official duty at once attracted public notice. His official life as Attorney-General and Governor was without a blemish. Never word has there been said against him by the aw abiding people of his State. It was his personal action as Governor that put a stop to prizefighting, a sport which had a great "following" in Texas.

As a lawyer he has few equals and no superior. Those who know Senator Culberson pest believe that should be elected President his administration would go into history as one of the cleanest recorded. In saying so I voice the sentiment of this county, the home of his boyhood days. His innate modest; will prevent him from seeking a nomination sensational methods. It must come t him, as the cardinal principles of democracy demand that it should, without any intrigu ing, brass bands, grand stand plays or selfaudation. The country could trust conservative; he is honest and faithful; capable of filling any office in the gift of the people. Never has he yet proved false to any trust with which he has been charged. JEFFERSON, Tex., May 1. W. T. ATKINS.

An Immoral and Insuiting Supposition. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial of to-day entitled "Under No Cir-cumstances" you conclude that the President annot accept a renomination because he has said that he will not. But the President, being human, may change his mind. 'Tis as easy as lying. Hearten unto Benedick:

I may chance to have some odd quirks and rem-nants of wit broken on me, because I have railed so long against marriage: but doth not the appetite alter? A man loves the meat in his youth that he cannot endure in his age. Shall quips and sentences and these paper bullets of the brain awe a man from the career of his humor? No, the world must be peopled. When I said I would die abbachelor, I did not think I should live till I were

"When I said that under no circumstance would I be a candidate for or accept anothe nomination, I did not think that I should live to be the only available man." BUD WILLIAMS of Lakewood.

Notice to Insignificant Shrimps TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Just how happens, whether awkward, careless or unfortu-nate, I cannot say, but I succeed in falling down in the street, say two or three times yearly. Upon careful observation afterward there seems to be banana skin foundation.

As I never fall forward there is no particular inconvenience beyond a shock. I have no objections when the observers indulge in rational enjoyment of my mishap, but I execute and abhorthe insignificant shrimp of about one-half my size who invariably appears and by his efforts at as-sistance retards mine to arise. He next slaps me on the back as if in congratulation, and succeeds in beating the dust into the meshes of the cloth That does make me mad. I am first hit by th pavement and next by an idiot volunteer in supple nentary proceedings.

I now proclaim to the universe that the next tim

fall down and any one slaps me on the back I'll alap him on the jawbone.

NEW YORE, May 8. ERASTUS HEARTBURN.

Non-Emotional Death Statistics

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Hugheo Hawley, whose letter appears in to-day's Sun, may be a "non-emotional, practical man, accustomed o reduce all subjects to a basis of figures he betrays an astonishing ignorance of statis

One would suggest as a fairer method of com parison that deaths due to accident, broken limbs and contagious diseases—all of which are expressly forbidden to the Eddyite practitioner as su for his suggestive methods, by the express om headquarters-be excluded from the grand

If these deaths be excluded and a rededuction made from the list of registered physicians, for those outside the general pale of the profession, perhaps Mr. Hawley may come to a different conclusion Like Mr. Hawley, I have friends on both side te when they are unfairly or ignerantly

HENRY A. MATHER

Maneaters of Port Jackson

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The strong denial of "Maintop" of the existence of maneaters nust surely be taken with a grain sait. If he were palpably in earnest one might suspect him of an attempt at hum

Surely he has entered Port Jackson in the cours of his journeyings, and just as surely he must have heard of the maneaters that infest the waters of that giorious harbor. At times these monsters e so voracious that in search of a living mea they attempt to push a way between the piles that are driven into the harbor at the bathing places, and there are instances a plenty where they were only too auccessful. "Maintop" could not have spent much time in the vicinity of Circular Quay without hearing of these pests, and he could verified case after case of their killing and muti-lating humans had he been so minded. PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

The Greatest Man in the World. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-SW: I have been lying awake o' nights worrying over this proposition: If John Temple Graves of a place called Atlanta, a suburb of Griffin in the State of Gooberland, is capable of picking out the two greatest men in all the world, whom he has found in the persons of Roosevelt and Bryan, is not John greater than other? Such wast discrimination would seem than either? Such vast discrimination would seen e assure this, and therefore is John Graves of the Oracker State the greatest man in all the wor If I am right another promulgation setting this NORPOLE, Va., May 2.

McClellan, McGowan, Maxwell,

From School of Thursday.
Mayor McClellan went to Washington to-day to be present at the unveiling of the monu rew. President McGowan, who is now acting Mayor, requested Superintendent Maxwell to order appropriate exercises to be held in the schools. When Mr. McGowan presented his ideas to Mayor McClellan the latter disapproved of the plan, bu Mr. McGowan said that as acting Mayor he should issue the order on his own responsibility, and Dr. Maxwell yesterday issued a circular letter to prin-cipals directing them to hold exercises in honor

Twas Ever Thus. When Adam named the animals, In old archale days, He watched the long procession pass In sad and grieved amaze. The elephant came lumbering de the kangaroo,

And gravely stepped the gnu There is not room to tell it all Suffice it to apprise
That Adam sought his wife and said:

Thus did he lose the primal bet, For when the race was past.

ACTIONARY" STAND?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the article you republished on May 2 from the Morning Post of Jamestown, N. Y., is the following:

The Republicar party is committed beyond question to the wise policies for which Theodore Ressevelt stands. No candidate who favors any backward step could be naminated or elected. There is no lack of worthy men from whom to make a celec-

There are constant allusions in these days to the "policies" of President Roosevelt and intimations by Republicans of repute that there is a divergence between such "policies" and those of the Republican part. The above extract refers to the President's "wise policies," as if there are unwise policies for which he stands. It declares that, as to the wise ones, the rule is to be "nulla vestigia retrorsum." do these allusions and declarations imply? Probably there is no reference, vague or explicit, to foreign affairs, or the insular

possessions, or the army, or the navy, cur-rency, immigration, arid lands, subsidies, merchant shipping, expenditures, or any such things. There is no evidence of serious disagreement in the Republican party over these topics. Indeed there is sub stantial harmony over them in both parties. Probably Roosevelt, Beveridge and Bryan are not so very far apart. The Democratio organization is in any event negligible as a party if the Republican party shall be united in 1908.

On which issues is there now a divergen or a tendency toward divergence, between the "policies" of the President and those of the Republican party? Who knows, or will tell? What do the allusions mean? shall an inquirer go to find an official exposition of the Republican party's national policy if not to the platform of 1904; and o discover Roosevelt's wise or unwise poli cies, where else than to his official utter ances?

In what respect, for example, do the policies of Roosevelt, Taft and Foraker differ if at all? Or are those of the Pres unlike those of the Governor of New York? How, if at all, are the policies of President and Vice-President differentiated?

Who can and will put his pen, or finger, or voice, on the policy upon which the President stands, but on which his party does not stand? Mr. Roosevelt has alluded to "Bourbon reactionaries" in his own party, but against what policy is there reaction? Which minent Republican leader proposes reaction, or backward steps, and from what?

ALBANY, May 3. - Public School English.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hear walls from a Western woman who sends her child to a Brooklyn public school for the sole reason that she cannot afford to send him to a private school-Fortunately my son, who is 8, learned to express himself fairly well before he entered public school coasion to criticise the grammar or pronundation of every teacher he has had (five in all) with but one exception. I remember his telling me of the following instances. His first teacher said "windsh" for window; one of them commonly said "ain't"; another "t'ain't," and one actually said "He reads

My son is now being taught to misuse the comma The rule appears to be a comma after every thir word. The writing exercise which he does at home every day, after the teacher's copy, bristles with unnecessary and unreasonable commas. In justice to the boy I must teach him a moderate and proper use of punctuation, hence he is learning

two systems.

As to the English of the teachers: is there any remedy? My own observation leads me to the conclusion that the teachers, at least when off their guard, speak the language they learned in their homes, whether good, bad or indifferent so do the pupils. Did any one reared on slovening love of good English, to speak habitually with an

agreeable accent and precise grammar?
Finally, it is a meiancholy fact that every teacher born and brought up in Brooklyn says "idear."
BROOKLYN, May 2. A HOOSIRE.

Japan has succeeded in converting \$115,000,000 of her 5 per cent. foreign held bonds into 4 per cents. In January, 1907, Japan's shipments of gold amounted only to \$953,000, against \$3,210,000 in Jan uary.1905.

Japan imported \$5,888,000 worth of raw cotton in January of this year, an increase of nearly \$2,000,00 over January of last year.

All over the Far East there is such a great demand for Japanese beer that additional breweries are being established at Tokio, Hakata and Osaka, says the Anglo-Japanese Gasette. Though the half yearly net profits of the Industrial

Bank of Japan amounted to \$380,000, only \$10,000 was paid out for "directors" fees and bonuses."

Lite insurance companies in Japan are paying 16 per cent. dividends. In one of them the directors t only \$3,100 fees for their year's work. lation \$4,000,000, while the note circulation has only

resend by \$8 500 000

an increase of \$500,000,000 over 1905. an increase of \$500,000,000 ever 1905.

The Wakamatsu iron and steel works, under Japanese importal control, are nearing completion, at a total cost of \$30,000,005. As an evidence of Japanese economy the official selecties are noticeable. The president gets \$2,000 a year, the chief expert, \$1,500; the two managers, \$1,000 each; eight experts averaging \$500 each, and thirty cleries and contractional selections. forty assistants have an average monthly wage of \$15. All the principal machinery appears to be English and German makes, except the electric cranes, which are American made, as also is a fat

share of the minor machinery. The works and workers' houses cover \$50 acres. The Imperial Rallway Administration Eureau of Japan is to construct eighteen railways, a total In 1906 Japan produced 18,000,000 tons of coal,

an increase of 1,500,000 tons. The petroleum output rose from 57,000,000 to 80,400,000 gallons. The iron reached 60,000,000 pounds, both showing some in-crease. Exports of refined copper were of the value of \$10,725,000, an increase of nearly \$8,000,000. The average ad valorem rate of duty on imports into Japan last year worked out at 14.66 per cent. as against 11.66 per cent. In 1905 and 9.84 per cent

English newspapers say that the new Japanese built merchant steamship Hitachi Maru is a splen did yessel and would do credit to the best ship building yards of England The farmers of Japan have an income this year f \$200,000,000 from the rice crop alone.

Japanese newspapers approve the reporte entente between Great Britain and Russia as tend ing toward "the peace of the Orient." Bitter Thoughts of a Spelling Refermer. Professor Lounsbury in the Atlantic Monthly.
As we get along in life most of us lose the in

clination to be constantly engaged in fighting strenuously for the progress of even the most praiseworthy causes. The desire wanes of benefiling your fellow man while encountering in so doing not merely his indifference, but his active hostility: of urging him to show himself rational while his proclivities are violently asinine. Eve the far keener enjoyment of rendering him misera-ble by making evident to his reluctant but slowly dawning intelligence how much of an ignoramu not to say idiot, he has shown himself in his acand utterances-even this most polgnant of please ures loses its relish if indulgence in it can be se cured only at the cost of much pers

Difficulty of Aerial Navigation

From the London Times.

Sir Benjamin Baker presided last night at an ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts, when Major B. F. S. Baden -Fowell, president of the Aeronautical Society, read a paper on "Aerial Navigation." In the discussion which followed Mr. Massey said that after considering numbers of models and plans for twenty years he had come to the conclusion that the only difficulty in the matter was to find a satisfactory method of coming dewn. It was quite practicable to build a machine which would trave for thirty hours at 100 miles an bour, cape carrying a ton of dynamite if necessary, but no one had found a way of stopping the machine

Not Fashionable. Eve was making the best of things. "The Garden was no summer resort at all." she explained. "One couldn't wear clothes shere." Herewith our first parents hiked to Skeeterville

tions" in the South, which are generally weather THE BAGDAD RAILWAY AND THE very small. But if the railroad were con- WHERE DOES THE "BOURRON RE. DISHONORING THEIR COUNTRY. A New Zealander's View of the Foreign Effect of Yellow Journalism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a nstinctively in sympathy with Americans in of place to offer a note of praise and of criticism? I admit at once that the average Australian judges the American on a falso face value. The colonial who visits these States is usually a bird of passage, not only inherently prejudiced through his mounte Americans for a reason that I shall presently expose. The Australasian, either at home or abroad, cannot realize that underneath the surface and the show in America there is a solid stratum of worth. He is not in a position to know that the average American is as manly, courageous, gallant, scholarly, well informed, courteous and hospitable as the citizen of any other country. He does not understand that with leisure available and Inclinations sociable the visitor will find on this continent among the people in all sta-tions of life a spirit of frank courtesy, a desire to afford the fullest information to the inquir-ing stranger, a restrained deference to criticism, an astonishing avidity for outside knowledge unknown in any other part of the world.

The charm of the Americans is that they are as obviously interested as they are charmingly interesting. They are in this respect ideal hosts and hostesses. But the advantage does not rest there. Ask the most trivial question, make the most inconsequential remark to the man in the street. He sees that you are a stranger—a guest of his country—and no matter how busy with his own affairs, however pressed for time, he will give

affairs, however pressed for time, he will give you a patient, even an unconsciously deferential answer, before passing on. He rarely says "I do not know," because the average intelligence, the average local knowledge, is extremely high, and an intelligent question begets an intelligent answer the whole country over.

With these facts in view, it is astonishing to me that the people encourage by suppost a large section of the American press. It is quite obvious that, so far from leading public opinion, a large section of your newspapers are below the level of the average intelligence of the community. They are vulgar, unreliable, inquisitorial, addicted to competitive sensationalism. Most of all they lask those redeeming features which are usually evident to qualify judgment upon any popular institution.

Boores of Americans frankly admit my

usually evident to qualify judgment upon any popular institution.

Goores of Americans frankly admit my indictment, though I notice they invariably amouth the admission by pointing to journals of a higher type as being more truly representative. If low grade journalism could practically be isolated as an endemic outgrowth all would be well, but a newspaper can never be so handled—except in Fussia. The American newspapers go to the ends of the earth. They direulate wherever English is spoken. They find their way into places where the local press is powerful only inasmuch as it is representative, judicial, discriminate and truthful. In these places newspapers are regarded as typifying the country of their origin.

where the local press is powerful only insamuch as it is representative, judicial, discriminate and truthful. In these places newpospers are regarded as typifying the country of their origin.

Is it any wonder that readers and students of these monstrous parodies on journalism come to regard the Americans as a nation of murderers, harlots, thieves, grafters, boasiers and money grubbers? Yet I declare to you that it is so. The highly intelligent Pacific colonial, in touch with America, with America's finest men and women, with America's magnificent history and institutions and the forward movement along thousands of lines of advancement here, knows what the nation really is; but the majority judge you by the product of your yellow journals; by your Thaw trial hysteria; by your sleuth lust for domestic detail, by your dreadful anxiety to get at the entrails of every disgrace and scandal; by your relentless exposure of every person, innocent or guilty, man, woman or child, who has the remotest connection with a cause colour of opinion that what is true of Australasia is true of Great Britain also, and that it is this very agency which prevents a clear understanding and is at the bottom of the lakent yet regrettable spirit of distrust which bars a complete entents between these two great English speaking countries to-day. Apart from that aspect, I shall close by saying this that I know of no country where the English language is spoken, save the United States, where people have to cloak themselves with false names to elude the reporters; where the Jeameses of journalism go to the pitiable length of making confidents of hotel menials in order to 'keep track' of this or that notoriety or celebrity, or where flashlight to catch fleeting physical impressions of the victims of their intolerable attentions.

You will, I know, excuse my warmth of language, but the fact is that I am divided between two emotions: one a profound regard and respect for the Americans as they really are: the other an angry contempt for individu

NEW YORK, May 3 Insurance Against Hiness in Holland. Hague correspondence Chicago Daily News. The first important measure of the new Ministry

of Commerce and Labor, instituted in 1905, has been

submitted to the second chamber of the States-General. This is a bill for sick insurance. The principal provisions of the law are: The insurance is obligatory and comprises all regular aborers. Those employed irregularly are not poluded, for the reason that the premium in case of default could not be collected from the em-Domestic servants, agricultural and all those employed in commercial and indus trial undertakings are included. Soldiers, sallors and officials are left out, as they are already other-wise provided for.

Every laborer regularly employed who has

reached the age of 16 years is obliged to insure him self and family against the risk of filness. Those whose annual income is higher than 1,200 floring (\$480) are not required to insure. As members of law and grandparents, if they live in the same house with the laborer. In this particular the Dutch la differs from the German sick insurance, which does not render it obligatory to insure the worker's family. The insurance can take place either in a district bank, instituted by the Government and subsidized by the State, or in any private or corporate insurance company, provided such institu-tion shall give a sufficient guaranty to the Governdistrict bank. The premium is paid by the em ployer, who deducts the amount from the worker's wages. The whole country is divided into insur-ance districts, so that each community or aggreration of more than 5 000 people has its own district

nsurance bank.

The indemnity in case of filness consists of free medicine, medical attendance and a sick benefit if the iliness lasts more than two days and causes inability to work. If the disability is complete to per cent. of the wages is paid out; if only partial 35 per cent. is paid. The compensation is paid dur-ing 180 days at the utmost.

Marine Monster of 1800.

From the Westminster Gazette.

"When I saw our latest leviathan warship, the Indomitable, launched at Glasgow the other day," writes a correspondent, "I could not help wondering what our forefathers of a century ago would have thought of her. In 1800 a leading naval authority wrote: The size of our ships seems now to have reached its utilinatum." "The French, indeed, have latterly built a ship of most extraordinary size, 172 feet keel. 55 feet 8 inches by the beam, and the state of the stat tonnage about 2.850 tons; but she is pronounced to be entirely unfit for service.' And yet this ma-rine monster of 1800, whose size made her so unwieldy that 'she hath never been out of harbor, was but a third as long as our latest cruiser. Hittle more than two thirds the width, and a sixth of the tonnage—in fact, she was relatively so small that the might easily, one would think, have been carried on the Indomitable's deck. Although a fifty-acre forest had provided her timbers, and it had taken 200 shipwrights a year to build her, her total ost was less than one-tenth that of her successo

Weman With Requisition Papers. Frankfort correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal

The first woman ever to present at the Kentuck State Executive Department requisition papers for the return of a fugitive to another State came here to-day in the person of Miss Nan B. Wood of In-dianapolis. She is named by the Governor of Indiana as the agent of that State in coming to Eentucky after Fiorence Foote, a woman fugitive from the Indiana Industrial School for Girls, located at Indianapolis. Miss Wood presented her papers in person to Gov. Beckham, and he directed that warrant of arrest be issued and that she be given the

Religion in German Parliament.

From the Sunday at Home.
The new Reichstag contains 220 Protestants, neared with 179 in the previous House that they do not belong to any religious body. O last named 27 sit on the Socialist benche